SATURDAY'S SALE

before Easter.

Think of yourself without a new pair of gloves for Easter. There is really no excuse for your being without a pair, Look at what we offer:

Fitted to the hand, staple and special shade of the best real French Kid Gloves; seven-book Glace; \$2 ones for \$1.50.

Four-button Glace Kid Gloves; all colors; very special; \$1.

Four-button Glace Kid and eight-button Suede Mosquetaire, 70c pair.

Saturday only; choice of 190 Silk Parasols, fancy handle, black, brown and blue top, with wide band borders of a contrasting shade; \$3 is what they ought to be; Saturday \$1.50. urday \$1.50. Novelties in Parasols that are exclusively oni own. Come see them. Ladies' low neck and sleeveless Vests, Ladies' 35c fine black Cotton Hose; double Men's fine black Cotton Half Hose; double Men's fine black Cotton Half Hose, double scles, 19c.

Dry goods prices on Sweaters. A special lot of black, navy and garnet Sweatters at 50c each.

A new lot of mon's Four-in-Hand and Teck Neckwear for Easter; 50c is the price named for the 75c ones.

White Lawn Bows for men, six for 25c.

SPECIAL—UPSTAIRS.

Velvet capes, silk-faced and lined with a fancy colored silk; extremely desirable and should be \$10 each; Saturday \$6.75.

L.S.AYRES & CO

A RELIABLE PIANO

MODERATE PRICE

"ELLINGTON PIANO We sell it for each or on payments and give our

_ IS THE __

GUARANTEE with every one sold. Call and see it; you'll find it to be the best instru-ment on the market for the price asked. Call and hear the Acolian.

D. H. BALDWIN & CO.

95, 97 and 99 North Pennsylvania St.

The time of year when Carpets are renewed is at hand. We are also. Any- bitter and caustic. Spades left the court body who wants any kind of a Carpet and thinks of getting it without coming to headquarters is not wise. Headquarters for

CARPETS

is of course

- ASTMAN, SCHLEICHER

Window Bargain Sale Every Monday

ART EMPORIUM.

Easter Souvenirs

THE H. LIEBER COMPANY, 25 South Meridian Street.

LADIES

Have you seen the new "TOK10" Shoe, the latest style out?

THE "FASHION"

SHOE STORE HAS IT. No. 10 N. Pennsylvania St.

No. 931

Gets the prize. We have selected the name for our new Couch. The holder of coupon No. 931 will please present it at our office and give instructions for delivery.

S.H.COLLINS, PREST. 25 27 N. ILLINOIS ST.

TWO SHELL WORKERS SUSPECTED. James Gordon and Elmer Bramlet Arrested by Detectives.

Detectives Richards and Kinney arrested James Gordon and Elmer Bramlet, yesterday afternoon, charged with gambling. That is not the crime of which they are really. suspected, but as it is known that they are guilty of gambling they are held on that charge until a more serious one is sustained by identification. The two men are tained by identification. The two men are thought to have been interested in the theft of \$240 from Silas Pittman, of North Indianapolis, Thursday. Gordon and Bramlet are said to have been operating a shell game near the suburb a few days ago and it is also claimed that young Pittman was induced to risk some money, and in producing a small amount he displayed a huge roll of bills. It is mought that the men arrested are the only persons who knew that Pittman had any money and that one of them is the man who went to Pittman's room and stole his roll.

of Levey Brothers was yesterday filed in the Circuit Court by Louis Levey.

SPADES SHED TEARS

HE WAS VERY MUCH MOVED BY HIS OWN ATTORNEY'S ELOQUENCE.

Mr. Spaan Also Had Jurymen's Eyes Wet-Jury Will Take the Case

Michael H. Spades, the defendant in a \$25,000 damage suit in the Superior Court, wept with the jury yesterday. Attorney Henry Spaan's argument was largely the cause of the humid condition of the jury box. Mr. Spaan talked all of yesterday forenoon. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon attorney Charles Cox opened the closing argument for the prosecution, concluding at 5 o'clock. The jury will be instructed at 9 o'clock this morning. There are a number of aged men on the jury and Judge Harvey did not care to subject them to a night in the jury room. Many of the jurors are almost worn out from the strain incident to the tedious length of Sie

At Intervals during Mr. Spaan's telling argument the tears trickled down the face of his client, and occasionally a juror would apply his white handkerchief to his eyes. Mr. Spaan began with the contention that the reputation of Grace Frances Patton prior to March, 1894, was bad. He quoted the evidence of many witnesses who had testified against the girl. He declared that the plaintiff, to oppose this testimony, introduced witnesses who knew nothing about her except when they saw her on the street or in her own home. They all admitted that they knew nothing about her inner life; nothing about her visiting the wine room or her associations with the notorious Peter Conway. The attorney maintained that the plaintiff's surroundings had been bad. Her mother rented rooms for immoral purposes, he asserted, and the daughter accompanied Peter Conway on fishing excursions that only ended with the dawn of day. Conway was her banker; she had Conway pay her dress bills, and she called Conway "Uncle Pete." The plaintin had her picture taken at Fair-view Park with a young man whom she did not know, and while she was drunk. Mr. Spaan said in conclusion:

"Gentlemen, after all this testimony will you find for this plaintiff? If you do, you endanger the position of every woman who has to work for a living, because if a woman of this character can recover, no man is safe. There is placed in your keeping not only the reputation of your client, Mr. Spades, but that also of his eighteenyear-old daughter; that of his wife and his young sons just growing into manhood. I place all of these momentous issues in your hands. It is for you to judge."

Attorney Charles Cox's denunciation of the defendant and his arraignment of the witnesses introduced by the other side was bitter and caustic. Spades left the court room before attorney Cox began and did not return. His absence was noted by the attorney. One of the attorney's particularly pointed utterances was as follows:

"Mr. Spaan asks why did the mother of this girl live in the disreputable place she did if her daughter was pure. Gentlemen, in the hovels of the poor do you not find chastity? Do not some characters as sweet as ever lived come up from the pits? Now a word about these witnesses. There is Harry Hathaway, put on the stand by the defense. The man who shed crocodile tears over his own shame, while he told a story—a lie as black as was ever told outside of hell. Who got these witnesses? Why, William Rooker, and has anybody denied that they were bought? The slime of the serpent of corruption is over them all. Mr. Spaan says that it is an innate immorality that causes the woman to go wrong. I say it is not, but it is because of the wiles of such men as Mr. Spaan's client—the man who don't dare to sit here now. My friend says that in Jordan we have found a rock on which our bark is split. I don't think so. Dr. Jordan is the man who used to have a piratical mustache and used to have a piratical mustache seen in this case; what is the use of fighting shadows when we have had almost all the devils of hell to fight already. If this testimony, with all its filth and slime, is to overcome the resumption of chastity, then whose good name is safe when he is a poor man and wealth is on the other side? I want to say right now that I haven't much respect for Tilgnman, yet once in a while in all this filth there is a gleam of truth like you have seen a pure stream trickling down into a miasmatic s return. His absence was noted by the The closing words of attorney Cox were devoted to William Rooker, to whom he referred with scathing speech.

TEN DAYS FOR THE WITNESS.

Peter Gillick Tried to Get Another Witness to Perjure Himself. Peter Gillick, a witness in the Finn assault and battery case being tried in the Criminal Court, was sent to jail yesterday for contempt. Thomas Finn was charged with assault on Henry Plunkett, a one-armed watchman employed at the car one-armed watchman employed at the car works across the river. Plunkett was badly used up, and Finn, with four others, were arrested. Before the grand jury Peter Gillick told what he knew about the affair, but in court yesterday did not remember anything. When he left the witness stand he took George McDonald, another witness, aside and cautioned him not to tell too much. Deputy Prosecutor Alford heard the remark and had Gillick brought before the court. Judge McCray administered a sound lecture and sent the culprit to jail for ten days.

A REHEARING DENIED.

The Case Which Was Decided Against the Harrow Trust. Yesterday in the case of the National Harrow Company vs. Quick & Lindahl. which was decided by Judge Baker a few weeks ago in favor of the defendants, a motion for a rehearing was presented by N. H. Stewart, of Kalamazoo, Mich., and W. H. Miller, of this city. The motion related to the question whether the National Harrow Company is a trust or illegal combination. A rehearing was denied.

Charles H. Stuckmeyer was yesterday apointed executor of the will of Wilhelmina Ennes, which was admitted to probate. The decedent bequeaths a part of her estate to Mr. Stuckmeyer, her son-in-law, and divides the remainder between her daughters.

John Wilding was yesterday appointed administrator of the estate of William Wilding. Bond was furnished in the sum of \$1,400.

A Physician Sues the City. Dr. Rutledge, a physician of anapolis, is suing the city for \$5,000 damages, in Room 3, Superior Court. The physician was thrown out of his buggy on Kentucky avenue and suffered a broken leg. He alleges that the defective condi-tion of the street was the cause of the ac-

The Order in the Monon Case. The attorneys for the Monon road and for the bondholders of the Air-line road, who secured a judgment against the Monon before Judge Baker, assembled in his office, yesterday, to agree upon the order that should be entered in court in accordance

THE COURT RECORD.

Supreme Court.

16878. Smith vs. Wabash Railway Company. Warren C. C. Affirmed. Monks, J.—1. Where a person crossing a railroad track is injured by a collision with a train the fault is prima facie his, and he must affirmatively show that his fault or negligence did not contribute to the injury before he is entitled to recovery for the injury. 2. If a person approaching a railway crossing Levey Brothers' Schedule.

The schedule of the surviving partnership of Levey Brothers was yesterday filed in the Circuit Court by Louis Levey.

See the China Closets at Wm. L. Elder's.

must look and listen for approaching danger. 5. If the facts found in a special verdict are such that the court can adjudge as a matter of law that the injured party was or was not guilty of contributory negligence, then the finding will be disregarded and set

aside.

17203. Rosenbower vs. Scheutz. Lake C.
C. Affirmed. Hackney, J.—1. The reason supporting an assignment of errors is not required to be stated in the assignment, but is a proper part of the counsel's argument.
2. The omission of the certificate of the trial judge is fatal to the record.

16271. O. & M. Rallway Company vs. Early. Jackson C. C. Reversed. McCabe, C. J.—Where a servant is injured while in the employ of the master and is tendered by the master such medical and surgical aid as could be procured, and such services are as could be procured, and such services are refused by the injured, there can be no recovery upon his death when the emergency required the immediate attention of the physician's services tendered by the com-

pany.

15699. Miller vs. Nugent. Shelby C. C.
Reversed. Davis, J.—1. An agreement for
the purchase or sale of land is not binding
unless in writing or purchase money paid.
2. An inquiry cannot be regarded as a promise.

Appellate Court.

Appellate Court.

1451. Town of Markle vs. Hunt. Huntington C. C. Affirmed. Ross, C. J.—1. If a complaint contains enough to render judgment thereon a complete bar to another action for the same cause it will be sufficient.

2. In order to present any question on appeal respecting the ruling of the trial court an exception must be saved to such ruling.

3. Questions presented for review must be argued in order to har a waiver.

1350. Keller vs. Reynolds. Allen C. C. Petition for rehearing overruled. Gavin, J.—1. A complaint which entitles the plaintiff to any relief is sufficient to withstand a demurrer. 2. It is not error to reject the admission of a check as evidence where there is nothing to show that the fact sought to be proved was in any way controverted or contradicted.

1228. Hadley vs. Hobbs. Tipton C. C. Petition for rehearing overruled.

Superior Court. Superior Court.

Room 1-John L. McMaster, Judge. Oliver Wells vs. Fort, Johnson & Co. damages. On trial by jury. Room 3-Pliny W. Bartholomew, Judge. Fair Haven Mantel Company vs. William H. Bennett. Appeal from Johnston, J. P. Jury finds for plaintiff for \$116.25.
Elijah D. Rutledge vs. City of Indianapolis; damages. On trial by jury.

Circuit Court. Edgar A. Brown, Judge. Thomas Mills et al. vs. Eli F. Duffy; commission. On trial by court,

New Suits Filed. Charles Ludwig vs. Margaret O'Keefe et al.; suit to foreclose mortgage. Superior Court, Room 1. Indiana E. Likely vs. Charles W. Sheets on note. Superior Court, John W. Lee vs. The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapoiis Asilroad Company et al.; suit for damages. Superior Court, Charles S. Warburton vs. Charles M. Rock et al.; Court, Room 1. al.; suit to foreclose. Superior Erasmus D. Lucas vs. Mary E. Lucas; suit for divorce. Superior Court, Room 1. Fulmer-Selbert Company vs. George W. Foreman et al.; suit to foreclose. Superior

Court, Room 3. Alexander C. Ayres vs. Franklin Ayres; sult for administration. Circuit Court. John L. Green vs. George A. Rubush; suit for contribution. Superior Court, Room 1. CASE OF SPOLIATION

PREME COURT DECISION AS IT APPLIED TO CUSTODIAN'S BILL.

Court Made an Exception in Going Behind the Returns-Settlement

There is still a question of the effect of the recent Supreme Court decision on the fee and salary act of 1891 in which the court refused to go behind the returns in the case from Benton county. It was at first thought that this would preclude the court from going behind the returns in the custodian act case. But the further reading of the opinion shows that the court made an exception, that it would not go back of the enrolled bill except in case of spoliation of the will, and the Republican claim is that the enrolled bill was the victim of spollation. Its charred remains are in possession of the Secretary of State, and will be in evidence to show the fact of spoliation.

The court in the fee and salary case says that no claim of spoliation was made in the Benton county case, and therefore it could not pass upon the act from that point of view. The case that is being pressed by the Attorney-general is being pressed directly upon that point which will then be before the Supreme Court. The Attorney-general, who was flercely opposed by the County Officers' Association in his efforts to get the Legislature to rectify the bill and thus avoid a great deal of litigation, says they have in effect pulled the temple down on their own heads, and he indicates that he is in no hurry to extricate them from the ruins.

The settlement sheets will be sent out this week to county treasurers by the Audi-The settlement sheets will be sent out this week to county treasurers by the Auditor of State, accompanied by a copy of the Supreme Court opinion, together with a letter from the Auditor instructing the treasurers what they must do. This letter will include an opinion by the Attorney-general upon such points of the opinion as need further elucidation. There is a question as to how those who have been drawing salaries that are now declared to have

ing salaries that are now declared to have been illegal, will settle. The complications under the forgery of 1891 increase with every turn of the courts.

THE MATE SHOT THE PASSENGER. Circumstances Leading to a Suit That

Has Reached Supreme Court. The Supreme Court yesterday heard an argument in the case of the Memphis and Cincinnati Packet Company vs. Pikee, administratrix, in an appeal from Dearborn county, where the appellee had secured a verdict of \$5,000. The ground of the action verdict of \$5,000. The ground of the action was that the defendant company was responsible for the death of Pikee, who was a passenger, owing to the mutinous and desperate character of its employes. The crew of one of the company's steamers mutinied and Pikee happened to overhear the plot against the second mate, Daugherty. Daugherty armed himself and went after trouble among the negroes. Finding them advancing upon him with pistols and knives, he fired, but missed the ringleader and hit the passenger who had followed to witness the excitement. The company claims that he excitement. The company claims that he contributed to his own death by going into the presence of danger needlessly. There are some questions of pleading which comare some questions of pleading which com-plicate a decision on the pure equity of the case. The appellee lives in Missourl and the suit was brought in Indiana on the doctrine that either State adjacent to a river bound-ary has a jurisdiction between the low water marks of the river.

No Weakening in the Deadlock. all the time that it wants to reach a decision. The rules require that the successful candidates must receive the unanimous vote of the four Republican members, and there have been several ballots when certain candidates have received three votes. Col. E. A. McGinness, of New Albany, has received consideration as a compromise candidate. The members of the commission indicate that there is no hurry in the appointment of the prison board south and there is no prospect of a break in the deadlock until the necessities require the commission to

The Victim's Mother a Petitioner. The friends of John Bonecutter, a veteran soldier who was sent to prison from Tipton county for ten years, for manslaughter, have asked Governor Matthews to pardon him. The petition for the pardon is signed by the mother of the victim. The act is said to have had a large measure of self-defense in it. The prisoner has served over

A New Company Admitted. Auditor of State Daily yesterday admitted the Lawyers' Surety Company of New York to do business in the State. It has a capital stock of \$500,000.

Austin H. Brown Improving. Austin H. Brown, who has been very ill with the grip for three or four weeks, is steadily improving, but is not yet able to leave his house. His physician says it will be some time before he is able to return to his desk in the customs office.

Dunlap's Celebrated Hats, Derby, Soft and Silk. Seaton's Hat Store. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

Attorney-General Ketcham Presents It to the Indiana Supreme Bench

A decision by the Illinois Supreme Court of wide interest and probable great influence upon Indiana Building and Loan Associations came to light yesterday in the current issue of the Northeastern Reporter, a law publication. The decision was carried at once to the judges of the Supreme Court by Attorney-general Ketcham, who recently argued a case exactly in point. The case is entitled "People's Loan and Homestead Association of Joliet vs. Keith, Tax Collector." The digest of the opinion, which declares that all stock of building and loan associations is not entitled to the exemption of the law from taxation, is as follows:

law from taxation, is as follows:

"R. S. 1893, c 32, Section 88, which exempts from taxation shares of stock in homestead loan associations, and notes taken by them on loans, is in conflict with the Constitution of Illinois, Article 9, Sections 1-3, which declares that taxes shall be levied so that every person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his, her or its property," and "that such property as may be used exclusively for agricultural and horticultural societies, for school, religious, cemetery and charitable purposes, may be exempted from taxation."

This decision was rendered in an appeal This decision was rendered in an appeal

from Will county Circuit Court. It deals with the right to tax all building and loan stock, while the litigation argued, last week, in the Indiana Supreme Court, only deals with the question of taxing paid-up and prepaid building and loan stock. The laws of the two States are quite similar in their exemptions of this kind of property, and the Indiana Constitution is even more specific in its requirements as to what is taxable than the Constitution of Illinois. The decision, therefore, becomes exceedingly pertinent to the case pending in Indiana and it is not at all unlikely that the Indiana court will give the Illinois decision a great deal of consideration and some weight as a

The opinion was written by Judge Craig. It quotes the section of the Illinois statue which was intended to give the associations the right to the exemption of stock, read-"Corporations organized under this act be-

"Corporations organized under this act being of the nature of co-operative associations, therefore no interest, premiums, fines or interest on such premiums that may accrue to said corporation, according to the provisions of this act shall be deemed usurious and the same may be collected as other debts of like amount may be collected by law in this State, and all money paid to such corporations being at once loaned out and placed into taxable property and the shares of stock and notes provided for in this act being simply evidence as to where such money has been placed, therefore such stock and notes shall not be subject to taxation."

The attorneys for the validity of the act contended that if building and loan association stock were taxed it would cause a double and unequal taxation, which would therefore, be invalid. But the court, after queting from the rules of the loan association. nuoting from the rules of the loan assoquoting from the rules of the loan associations, says that the only difference between these associations and others who loan money is that the associations will loan only to their own members. It is true, continues the opinion, that the time of payment is not fixed to a certrin day, but it is fixed at such a time as the stock held by the borrower in the corporation shall mature. The mortgage may be foreclosed the same as any other mortgage. "So far as the nature of the transaction is concerned," continued the court, "It is simply a loan of money made by the association, and the note and mortgage executed by the borrower to the association for the money loaned." The court disposes of the assertion that the money is a sale of stock, saying that the money is a sale of stock, saying that the money borrowed under the association's own rules cannot be otherwise regarded than as a loan. The constitution of the association uses the ciations, says that the only difference be otherwise regarded than as a loan. The constitution of the association uses the terms borrower, note and mortgage. "Why," asks the court, "are these expressions in the act under which the association derives all its pewers, if the transaction is not a loan; And if the transaction is observed the part of contract and morts. tion derives all its pewers, if the transaction is not a loan? And if the transaction is a loan, and the note or contract and mortgage are to be treated as a credit, upon what principle can it be claimed that a credit of that character should be exempt from taxation, when an ordinary loan evidenced by the same security is not? If a stockholder in an ordinary corporation becomes indebted to the corporation, and, in order to secure the indebtedness, he executes his note and mortgage, payable to the corporation, and at the same time assigns his stock as collateral security, the proposition is a plain one that the credit is liable to be assessed in the hands of the corporation for taxes, and the Legislature would have no power to exempt such credit from taxation. If we are correct in regard to the case supposed, upon what principle can it be claimed that the note or contract and mortgage given to the homestead association for a loan can be exempted from taxation? The credits in the two cases stand upon an equality, and any rule established which will subject one credit to taxation, and relieve the other, will violate that rule of uniformity in taxation required by Section 1 of Article 9 of the Constitution."

The court deals with the argument of

The court deals with the argument of double taxation directly he the following language: "It is also claimed in the argument, if the "It is also claimed in the argument, if the corporation is taxed on the obligations it holds against borrowers, the borrowing stockholder will be taxed twice on the same property—once on the real estate mortgaged and again on the credit arising from the loan, and the result is double taxation. We do not concur in this view. taxation. We do not concur in this view. Where a person owning a farm procures a loan, and mortgages the land, it is subject to taxation as the property of the owner, and the note and mortgage are subject to taxation as a credit in the hands of the person loaning the money; and, where a loan is procured from a homestead loan association, the borrower and the association occupy a similar position; and, if the note and mortgage and the land upon which the mortgage is given are both taxif the note and mortgage and the land upon which the mortgage is given are both taxable in the one case, we see no good reason why they should not in the other. The note or account and mortgage held by a loan association is in no sense a credit of the borrower, but it is a credit belonging to the corporation. If the credit is taxed, the tax falls on the corporation, and not upon the borrower. It is true that a portion of the tax may ultimately fall on the borrower, as a stockholder of the corporation; but that amount, whatever it may be, falls upon him as a stockholder, having an investment for profit in a corporation."

INSURANCE ON CHILDREN.

Two Died and the Industrial Company Ignored a Letter Sent It.

The superintendents of the Prudential and of the Metropolitan companies yesterday called on Insurance Clerk Duke, of the Auditor's office and assured him that so far as they had secured knowledge of the graveyard practices of their agents they were doing all they could to rectify the wrong done those who were misled. The former company claims that it has already former company claims that it has already found thirty cases where the insurance was taken without the knowledge of the assured, and has sent for the assured person and had the application made out legally. These two companies say they have 45,000 policies running in Indiana, and the number of a policy recently issued in this city is over seven million.

A complaint comes in from Decatur, Ind., where a local agent is reported to have written two hundred policies, mostly on children. Two of the children insured by the Prudential died about two weeks ago, and the company was at once notified. But the letters were not even answered. The local agent then ceased to collect the weekly dues, believing the company a fraud. Insurance Clerk Duke says the company has \$9,000,000 assets, and the fraud, he says, is in the policies.

THOMAS CUMMINGS DEAD.

He Was a Well-Known Contractor and Stone Mason.

Thomas Cummings, a well-known stone

mason and contractor of this city, died yesterday morning about 7:30, at his home. No. 134 Agnes street. Mr. Cummings had been ill for some time, having fallen on the sidewalk in front of the Bates House during the last winter, from the shock of which he had never fully recovered. His nervous system was affected, and for several weeks he had been troubled with a lung aliment. He suffered a severe attack of the grip, and this aggravated the lung trouble. He was up most of Thursday night because of his suffering, and Dr. O. B. Pettijohn was with him several

THE STOCK TAXABLE hours yesterday morning before his death, which occurred about 7:30. His death was really due to congestion of the lungs.

Mr. Cummings was about fifty-four years of age, and leaves a wife. He was a Knight Templar, a member of Capital City Lodge, F. and A. M., and a member of the Caledonian Quoiting Club.

NO TIDINGS FOR YEARS

A PETITION RECALLS DISAPPEAR-ANCE OF JUDGE AYRES'S BROTHER.

Last Heard of in the Wilds of Washington Territory Nearly Ten Years Ago.

Alexander C. Ayres, of the law firm of Ayres & Jones, filed a petition in the Circuit Court yesterday evening, asking for an administrator to settle up the estate of his brother, Franklin Ayres. The petition sets out the fact that Franklin Ayres disappeared ten years ago and has not since been heard of. The story of the disappearance is not told in the document filed with the court. Franklin Avres was a younger brother of ex-Judge A. C. Ayres. In the spring of 1886 he found himself in delicate health and decided upon a trip to the West. He was then about thirty-five years of age and unmarried. He left his home on the Ayres farm southeast of the city with a view of locating in the West, if the climate brought him health. After casting about for some time in various parts of the Northwest, he finally settled in Washington Ter ritory, near the postoffice of Skagit, a village on the Skagit river.

Mr. Ayres left here in February, 1886, and

until the middle of April of that year kept

his family informed of his movements. He

had chosen an isolated section of the terri-

tory and traveling facilities were meager. It required ten days to get a letter back to civilization and the correspondence between the settler and his family here was limited. However, two or three letters passed between them, Mr. Ayres writing encouragingly. He told his people in one letter that he had fully regained his health and proposed remaining in the Territory. Another letter informed them that he had staked off a section of government land, had erected a cabin and was prepared to live snugly. The last letter the family received from the wanderer was bright and cheerful. Then the correspondence ceased. Mrs. Ayres wrote several times to her son, but received no reply. Finally a letter came from the postmaster at Skagit, accompanied by two or three uncalled for letters that had been written to Mr. Ayres. The postmaster announced that Franklin Ayres had falled to call for his mail, and added that he had not been seen on his claim for nearly two months. encouragingly. He told his people in one his mail, and added that he had not been seen on his claim for nearly two months. The family was necessarily alarmed and immediately began to make inquiry. In response to letters forwarded to various people living on the Skagit river came the intelligence that the disappearance of Franklin Ayres was a complete mystery to the neighborhood in which his claim was located. Further investigation revealed the information that the friends of Ayres believed he had been murdered. No one seemed to know where he had disappeared or what had become of him. His cabin was found undisturbed and the appearance of the room and its belongings indicated of the room and its belongings indicated that he left it with the intention of returning. The general belief prevailed among his neighbors that he had been murdered or drowned in the river, but no one could advance a theory as to why he had been foully dealt with. However, the opinions of the settlers became so pronounced that the Ayres family accepted it seriously and employed detectives to investigate the disapparance. Every effort was made to and employed detectives to investigate the disappearance. Every effort was made to locate the missing man by both the detectives and the people of Skagit, but nothing ever came of the search. Once a letter was received at the Skagit postoffice from a man who stated that he had seen Ayres on a train several hundred miles from his claim, but the people who had known the missing man always contended that the writer had been mistaken.

The Ayres family has given up all hope of clearing up the mystery. Franklin Ayres owned property in Woodruff Place and has an interest in the estate of his parents, who are both dead. It is to settle up his affairs here that his relatives want an administrator appointed.

BRIGHTENS AND BEAUTIFIES.

Beware of Soaps Containing Mineral S-A-N-A-D-O-R skin soap comes to take the place of a hundred or more soaps now before the public, and which are positively harmful to the human skin. S-A-N-A-D-O-R skin soap is the only antiseptic soap that is absolutely free from all poisonous substances. It is the full realization of an ideal toilet soap and is soothing and purifying to the tenderest skin, while it brightens and beautifies the complexion. It is so pure that its medicinal properties make it ens and beautifies the complexion. It is so pure that its medicinal properties make it an admirable soap for cleansing the teeth and purifying the breath. It is perfect for all purposes of the toilet and the bath.

Price 25c per cake. Prepared by SANA-DOR MEDICAL CO., 10 and 12 Vandewater street, New York city. For sale by G. W. SLOAN and HENRY HUDER.

Insure your home in the Glens Falls.

The Chafing Dish Indispensable

Miss Craig, in her lecture, recommends the use of the Chafing Dish. We have just received a new line of

Come and see the line, whether you wish to buy or not.

Prominent manufacturers of furnaces claim merit and favor on account of "admitting cold air through same register as warm air." thereby one's feet can be cooled off quickly. It is the reverse of comfort, health or science—all heating unavoidably results in an overhead strata of air much warmer than at floor—and suggests bringing cold air from above, which gets tempered as it drops, etc.

Said progressive manufacturers are said to ventilate a room by admitting air from the basement—close investigation brings out they rely upon the amount of fuel that can be passed through a heater, rather than the close combustion, etc. Their idea of humidity is measured by the amount of water their apparatus will boil away in a given time. Now the incongruity of these ideas are amazingly widely apart from common sense, practicability, health, comfort, economy; but the patient, careless, stolid, sheepish public blindly plod on, buying, using, suffering, paying, grumbling in apparent helplessness. One would suppose a person building a dwelling for their own use would take the trouble to investigate for themselves.

Turner Zephyr Stove & Heater Co. 100 Kentucky Ave.

EASTER CARDS

See our display of EASTER CARDS and NOVELTIES. Special prices in

CATHCART, CLELAND & CO. 6 East Washington Street.

SWEET PEAS Flower and Garden SEEDS.

TheHuntington Seed Co., No. 66 East Washington St.

CLOTHING for EASTER

Handsome Patterns, Top-Notch Styles,

And They'll Fit You

PRICES:

Same goods to order will cost you from \$18 to \$40. No better in any respect. Look into this thing.



Children's Clothing



and stylish fabrics, in fact, all the childish and kingly fashions of the day. Short Pants Suits, \$2.50 to \$15. Every Suit guaranteed all wool.

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See our new ideas for Easter. It will pay you. None like 'em in any other store in this city. Money back if you



Announcement.

On Thursday, April 25, the Grand Opening of our new Carriage Repository and Bicycle De-partment will take place at our old stand, Nos. partment will take place at our old stand, Nos. 27 to 33 Capitol avenue, north, which has been rebuilt finer than ever. We will on that day surprise the good people of our city by showing them a line of Carriage work comprising 200 different styles, and every one brand new. Such a display of wheel work has never been seen in the West. If you want a Carriage, Surrey, Phaeton, Trap, Road Wagon, Delivery Wagon or Bicycle wait for the 25th inst. Remember our building is new our stock is new and our our building is new, our stock is new and our styles are new. The fire burned up everything but our honor and reputation; these the flames could not destroy.

> H. T. CONDE IMPLEMENT CO., Nes. 27 to 33 Capitol Avenue, North.

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Main Entrance on Michigan St.

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A LARGE SAMPLE LINE OF Flower Pots and Pedestals

New shapes, new decorations, at PRICES to sell quick.

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